JUNE. 1782. THE NUMB. 2715.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1782.

BOOKS.

COKE upon Lyttleton, Jacob's Law Dictionary, Modern Entries, Statutes at Large, and other Law Books, may be had at the Printing-Office in Market-ſtreet; alſo School Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling Books, Watts's and David's Pſalms, Common Prayer Books, New-England and Manſon's Primers, and Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire.

Greenwich Iſland Meadows.

THE Proprietors of the Greenwich Iſland Meadows are deſired to take Notice, that the Election for Managers of the Banks, Directors of the Road and Bridge, and Treaſurers, will be held at the Court-houſe in Philadelphia, on the Firſt Day of July next. ¶ *Philad. June 17, 1782.*

TO BE LETT,

A SUMMER SEAT, about three Miles from Town, on the Frankford road, viz. four Rooms and a Kitchen, at Joſeph Rhoads's Place. Enquire of the Widow FLICK, at ſaid Place. ¶

York townſhip, York county, May 15, 1782.

To be SOLD at public ſale, on Thurſday, the firſt day of Auguſt next, if not ſold by private ſale before that time,

A VERY valuable tract of 30 acres of LAND, whereon is erected a very good griſt-mill, with three pair of ſtones, one pair now running, and the others may be ſet to run with little expence, as the bolting cheſts and other accoutrements are partly done; ſhe had been formerly a merchant-mill, known by the name of Stevenſon's or late James Rankin's mill, ſituate, lying and being on a never failing ſtream of water, called Codorus creek, and about a mile from York-Town; there are about three acres of watered meadow, and more can be made, a good bearing orchard, containing about 4 acres, 17 acres of plough land of the beſt quality, and about 6 acres of wood land, very well timbered. Whoever inclines to purchaſe by private ſale, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, but if ſold at vendue, one half of the purchaſe money to be paid immediately, and the remaining other half part to be paid in two equal yearly payments. Attendance at the time of ſale will be given on the day aforeſaid, by PHILIP ALBRIGHT.

N. B. An indiſputable title will be given and immediate poſſeſſion. ¶

Twenty-four hard Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the firſt inſtant June, a large bay MARE, 5 years old, 15 hands and one inch high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, both her hind feet white, the one to the footlock joint, the other not quite ſo high, trots and canters very well, carries herſelf gay, and is of very good courage. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ANDREW OLIPHANT.

Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, June 11, 1782.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 11th inſt. a black HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, and ſome white hairs down his face, a ſhort mane hanging on both ſides of his neck, near 15 hands high, three years old, and a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home, or THREE POUNDS for the thief and horſe, paid by ¶ THOMAS DAVIS.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On the premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June inſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale,

THREE Lots or Pieces of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, continued beyond the ſouthern bounds of the city of Philadelphia, in the diſtrict of Southwark; one of them containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 100 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of four Piſtoles and a half; another of them containing in breadth 22 feet, and in depth 100 feet, clear of ground-rent, bounded on the eaſt by an 18 feet alley running into South-ſtreet; and the other of them, containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in depth about 100 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of Four Pounds One Shilling, being a moiety of Eight Pounds Two Shillings; all which ſaid three lots are adjoining together, and contain in the whole on the ſaid Shippen-ſtreet 62 feet, and in depth 100 feet, and have erected thereon, a good two ſtory brick houſe, and a large livery ſtable, with other improvements, and a good pump in the yard. It was formerly a noted Tavern, and known by the ſign of the Horſe and Groom. The purchaſer to have credit for 250l. of the money, by paying intereſt, and ſecuring the ſame, the remainder to be paid down at the time of executing the deed for the premiſes, in order to diſcharge all the debts due on the ſame. Poſſeſſion may be had the 15th of Auguſt next.

Alſo at the ſame time and place to be ſold, a two ſtory frame houſe and lot of ground, ſituate at the ſouth-weſt corner of Third and Shippen-ſtreets aforeſaid, containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet 40 feet, and in depth 98 feet, ſubject to a yearly ground rent of four piſtoles and a half; all which premiſes were the eſtate of ANTHONY FORTUNE deceaſed, and are to be ſold to ſatisfy the debts due on the ſame.

A good title to the above premiſes will be given by

NICHOLAS BERNARD, Adminiſtrator.

GRINDSTONES,

Of an excellent Quality,

TO BE SOLD

BY JAMES HEPBURN,

The North ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharf. †

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to amend an Act, intituled* "An Act for the better "Employment of the Poor of the city of *Philadelphia*, the "diſtrict of *Southwark*, the townſhips of *Moyamenſing*, *Paſſy-*"*unk* and the *Northern Liberties*," *and to revive and perpetuate an Act, intituled*, "An Act for the Relief of the Poor," *and for repealing two other Acts herein mentioned.*

SECT. 1. WHEREAS the Poor within the city of *Philadelphia*, the diſtrict of *Southwark*, and townſhips of *Moyamenſing* and the *Northern Liberties*, have become very burthenſome and expenſive to the inhabitants, and the expence thereof is like to increaſe: AND WHEREAS, for remedy thereof, by employing the ſaid poor, an act of Aſſembly was paſſed on the eighth day of *February*, in the year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty-ſix, in the late province of *Pennſylvania*, intituled, "*An Act for the better Employment of the Poor of the* "*city of* Philadelphia, *the diſtrict of* Southwark, *the townſhips of* "Moyamenſing, Paſſyunk *and the* Northern Liberties," whereby all perſons, who ſhould contribute the ſum of *Ten Pounds* or more, were incorporated, by the name of "*Contributors to the* "*Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of* Philadelphia;" and ſuch of the ſaid Contributors as ſhould think fit were enabled to meet on the ſecond *Monday* in the month of *May* then next following, and on the ſecond *Monday* in the month of *May* yearly for ever, at ſome convenient place in the ſaid city, and then and there to chooſe twelve perſons of their own number to be Managers of the ſaid contributions, and of the buildings to be erected for the reception, employment and relief of the poor of the ſaid city, diſtrict and townſhips, in purſuance of the ſaid act.

SECT. 2. AND WHEREAS by the deceaſe of many of the Contributors, and the legal diſability of others of the ſaid Contributors who yet ſurvive, the chooſing of the Managers, and the burthen of ſerving in that office, has devolved upon a ſmall number of perſons, and it is now become difficult to procure a ſucceſſion of Managers to ſuperintend the Alms-Houſe and the Houſe of Employment in the ſaid city, and to provide for, employ and relieve the poor aforeſaid, out of the ſaid ſurviving Contributors, who are qualified to elect or to be elected as aforeſaid; For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That in caſe the Contributors aforeſaid ſhall not meet on the ſecond *Monday* in *May* next, or in any ſucceeding year, in the ſaid city, and chooſe twelve Managers as aforeſaid, or if the ſaid Contributors ſhall meet on the ſecond *Monday* in *May* next, or in any future year, and having made ſuch choice of Managers as aforeſaid, the perſons then and there choſen, or a majority of them, ſhall not meet together on the third *Monday* of the ſame month, in the ſaid city, as by the ſaid act they were directed and enjoined, then and in ſuch caſe, and upon ſuch neglect, whether in the month of *May* next, or in the month of *May* in any future year, the Overſeers of the Poor of the ſaid city of *Philadelphia*, diſtrict of *Southwark*, and townſhips of *Moyamenſing* and the *Northern Liberties*, for the time being, ſhall become inveſted with all and ſingular the powers, authorities, rights, claims, demands, intereſt and eſtate, real, perſonal and mixed, which then ſhall be of the ſaid Corporation, in as ample a manner, and for the ſame uſes and purpoſes, as the ſame are or were inveſted in, or ought to be exerciſed, poſſeſſed or enjoyed by the ſaid Corporation.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid Overſeers of the Poor for the time being, whenever the ſucceſſion of the ſaid Managers ſhall fail as aforeſaid, ſhall become a body politic and corporate in law, for the purpoſe of ſuperintending the Houſe of Employment, and the other purpoſes for which the ſaid Managers were appointed and conſtituted as aforeſaid, by the name of "*The Guardians of the Poor in the city of* Philadelphia," with all the powers and faculties of a body politic and corporate; and the ſaid Guardians of the Poor in the city of *Philadelphia* may hold real eſtates, not exceeding the yearly value of *Two Thouſand Pounds*; and may take and receive any grant, gift, bequeſt or alienation of goods and chattels whatſoever.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid eventual Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor in the city of *Philadelphia* ſhall half yearly appoint ſix of their number to ſuperintend the Alms-Houſe and Houſe of Employment, to exerciſe and perform all the authorities of the preſent Managers of the ſaid inſtitution; and the ſaid ſix Overſeers ſhall, during their continuation as Managers as aforeſaid, be exempted from all other duties of the ſaid office of Overſeers, and the whole duties thereof ſhall be performed by the reſt of the ſaid Overſeers.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That from and after the paſſing of this act, any Overſeer of the Poor of the ſaid city, diſtrict and townſhips may, with the conſent of any one Juſtice of the peace, afford relief to the ſudden neceſſity of any poor perſon, not exceeding the value of *Three Pounds* within three months.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That one half of the Overſeers of the Poor, who ſhall be nominated and ſhall take upon themſelves the duties of the ſaid office within the ſaid city, diſtrict and townſhips, on the twenty-fifth day of *March* next, or afterwards, as immediate ſucceſſors of the preſent Overſeers of the Poor of the ſaid city, diſtrict and townſhips, ſhall not continue in office longer than ſix kalender months; and the other half of the ſaid Overſeers ſhall continue in office until the twenty-fifth day of *March*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three; and that on the twenty-fifth day of *September* next, or within ten days after, the Juſtices of the Peace of the city and county of *Philadelphia*, or any three or more of them, ſhall meet at the county Court-Houſe in the ſaid city, and then and there appoint and conſtitute ſucceſſors to ſerve for one year, in the ſtead of thoſe who ſhall be appointed as aforeſaid for ſix months; and ſo every twenty-fifth day of *March*, and every twenty-fifth day of *September*, yearly, for and during the continuance of the act, intituled "*An Act for the Relief of the Poor*," the ſaid Juſtices ſhall meet at the ſaid Court-Houſe, and ſhall then and there appoint and conſtitute one half of the ſaid Overſeers half yearly, in order that there may be always ſome experienced perſons in office. And if any perſon who ſhall be appointed an Overſeer of the Poor, in purſuance of this act, ſhall refuſe or neglect to ſerve in the ſaid office, he ſhall be fined in like ſum, and the ſaid fine ſhall be in like manner, and go to the ſame uſes, as if ſuch perſon had been appointed on the twenty-fifth day of *March*, and had refuſed or neglected to ſerve thereupon.

SECT. 7. AND WHEREAS divers diſorderly perſons, by their own lewdneſs, drunkenneſs or other evil practices, have fallen ſick, and become chargeable to the ſaid city, diſtrict and townſhips, and have been unwilling or unable to reimburſe the expences which have been incurred in order to their cure and recovery; and it may be ſome relief to the inhabitants of the ſaid city, diſtrict and townſhips, who have been put to great charge by ſuch diſorderly perſons, and may deter ſuch diſorderly perſons from returning to their former evil practices, if ſuch diſorderly perſons were hereafter obliged to make compenſation by ſervitude.

SECT. 8. *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That, from and after the paſſing of this act, the Overſeers of the poor of the ſaid city, diſtrict and townſhips, or any two of them, with the approbation and concurrence of any two Juſtices of the Peace of the city and county of *Philadelphia*, ſhall, and they are hereby authoriſed to bind out, by indenture or deed-poll, any ſuch diſorderly perſons to any maſter or miſtreſs, and his and her aſſigns, who will advance and pay ſuch conſideration for ſuch ſervice as the ſaid Overſeers ſhall think fit to accept for the ſame: *Provided always*, That no married man or woman, nor any perſon of the age of forty years and upwards, ſhall be liable to be bound by indenture or deed-poll as aforeſaid, and that no ſuch binding ſhall be for a longer term than will be ſufficient to re-imburſe the Overſeers aforeſaid the expences incurred in behalf and on account of ſuch perſon, and ſo as the ſame do not exceed in the whole the ſpace of three years.

SECT. 9. AND WHEREAS the Act, intituled "*An Act* "*for the Relief of the Poor*," paſſed the ninth day of *March*, in the year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy one, hath been found by experience to be of great public utility.

SECT. 10. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid act, and every article, clauſe, matter and thing therein contained, is hereby revived, re-enacted and made perpetual, except the clauſe limiting the continuance thereof, and ſuch other parts thereof as are hereby altered, amended and ſupplied, or relate to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city of *Philadelphia*, whoſe authority, juriſdiction and power, granted by the ſaid act, ſhall be exerciſed by the Juſtices of the Peace of the ſaid city, or any three of them, agreeable to the directions of the act, paſſed the fourteenth day of *March*, in the year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-ſeven.

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That an Act, intituled "*An Act for the better Relief of the Poor* "*of the city of* Philadelphia, *the diſtrict of* Southwark, *and the* "*townſhips of* Moyamenſing, Paſſyunk *and the* Northern Liber-"ties, *in the county of* Philadelphia," paſſed the ſecond day of *April*, in the year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine, and alſo an Act, intituled "*An Act for the Relief of the* "*Poor*," paſſed the twenty-ſeventh day of *November*, in the year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine, are hereby repealed and made void.

SECT. 12. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That ſo much of the Act, intituled "*An Act for the better* "*Employment of the Poor of the city of* Philadelphia, *the diſtrict* "*of* Southwark, *the townſhips of* Moyamenſing, Paſſyunk *and* "Northern Liberties," paſſed the eighth of *February*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty-ſix, as incorporates the townſhip of *Paſſyunk* with the city of *Philadelphia*, the diſtrict of *Southwark*, and the townſhips of *Moyamenſing* and *Northern Liberties*, is hereby repealed and made void.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Monday, *the twenty fifth day of* March, *in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred Eighty and Two.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

A SUPPLEMENT *to an Act, intituled* "An Act for eſta-"bliſhing Courts of Judicature in this Province."

SECT. 1. WHEREAS, by an act of General Aſſembly of the late province of *Pennſylvania*, now in force within this Commonwealth, intituled "*An act for eſtabliſh-*"*ing Courts of Judicature within this Province*," it is provided, "That if any defendant or defendants in any ſuit or action, by "reaſon of his or their ſudden departure out of this province, "ſhall require a more ſpeedy determination in ſuch action or ſuit, "than can be obtained by the common or ordinary rules of pro-"ceedings in any of the Courts of Common Pleas in this province, the Juſtices, upon application to them made, ſhall grant "to ſuch defendant or defendants ſpecial Courts, and ſhall pro-"ceed to hear and determine the premiſes, according to the "courſe and practice of the ſaid Courts of Common Pleas, and "for the uſual fees therein taken."

SECT. 2. AND WHEREAS it is but juſt and reaſonable that any plaintiff or plaintiffs in any ſuit or action, who is or are about to depart out of this Commonwealth, ſhould be intituled to the like ſpeedy relief with any ſuch defendant or defendants, more eſpecially ſince the late revolution, which hath induced many foreigners to come into this Commonwealth on the buſineſs of commerce, and other lawful occaſions, and who may have received injuries againſt which they cannot, by the laws now in force, obtain that ſpeedy relief which the nature of their reſpective caſes, and the exigencies of their affairs, may require,

SECT. 3. For remedy whereof, and for the better ſecuring ſpeedy and ample Juſtice to all ſuch perſon and perſons, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That if any plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuit or action that may at any time or times hereafter be depending in the Supreme Court, or in any of the Courts of Common Pleas within this Commonwealth, for debts contracted after the paſſing of this act, by reaſon of his or their ſudden departure therefrom, ſhall require a more ſpeedy determination in ſuch ſuit or action than can be obtained by the common or ordinary rules of proceedings in the ſaid Courts, the

Juſtices of the ſaid Supreme Court and of the ſaid Courts of Common Pleas reſpectively ſhall, on application to them made for that purpoſe, and upon giving ſecurity for coſts, if required, grant to ſuch plaintiff or plaintiffs Special Courts, and ſhall, without the uſual impariances, proceed to hear and determine the premiſes, according to the courſe and practice of the ſaid Courts reſpectively, and for the uſual and cuſtomary fees therein taken.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the proviſion made for the ſpeedy relief of ſuch defendant or defendants, as in and by the ſaid recited act is or are mentioned, in the ſaid ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas, ſhall be, and the ſame hereby is extended to all ſuch defendant or defendants in any ſuit or action, which ſhall hereafter be depending in the ſaid Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.

SECT. 5. *Provided always,* That nothing in this act, or in the ſaid recited act contained, ſhall be conſtrued, deemed or taken to bar or prevent any ſuch plaintiff or defendant, upon reaſonable cauſe ſhewn, from being allowed a convenient and ſufficient time, under all the circumſtances of his, her or their caſe, to procure ſuch teſtimony as may be neceſſary for the ſupport of his, her or their ſuit, action or defence.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Wedneſday,
the Tenth day of April, *in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred Eighty and Two.*
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

AT a time when public ſpirit and philoſophy are uniting their efforts to deſtroy human life, by ſuggeſting improvements in the art of war, I beg leave to lay before my countrymen a few thoughts, upon the means of preſerving life. The approach of harveſt reminds me of the cuſtom of conſuming large quantities of ſpirituous liquors at that ſeaſon. My deſign in the following eſſay is to ſhew, 1ſt. That ſpirituous liquors are unneceſſary; and 2dly. That they are miſchievous, and often produce the diſeaſes they are intended to obviate during the time of harveſt.

1ſt. That ſpirituous liquors are unneceſſary to ſupport hard labour I infer, from the uſe of them being unknown in many ages and countries. The apparatus of the diſtiller is far from being an ancient invention. Even the toils of war, in the warmeſt climates and ſeaſons, never ſuggeſted an idea of ſpirits to the armies of Greece, Carthage or Rome. They ſupported the fatigues of laborious marches, under a load of arms, which, in ſome inſtances, weighed ſixty pounds, without any other liquor to allay their thirſt than vinegar and water. Spirits were unknown in the warm and fruitful harveſt-fields of Paleſtine. Boaz, a wealthy farmer of that country, treats the beautiful damſel who came to glean in his fields with nothing but water, that had been drawn for the uſe of his reapers.*

But I add further, that hundreds in this country have undergone the fatigues of working two or three weeks in harveſt without taſting a drop of ſpirits. Inſtead of fainting under the weight of their labour, they have appeared at all times chearful and alert—have complained but little of heat or fatigue—have exceeded their drinking companions in feats of active labour, and have, after the harveſt was over, returned to their ordinary employments in good health.

After the recital of theſe facts, it is hardly neceſſary to borrow an argument from analogy, or I might call the attention of my reader to the horſe, who ſupports the fatigue and labour of the plough—the team—and even of the race itſelf, with no other drink than ſimple water.

I proceed, 2dly. to ſhew, that the common uſe of ſpirits in harveſt is hurtful, and often produces the diſeaſes they are intended to obviate.

Spirituous liquors are injurious, inaſmuch as they add an internal fire to the external heat of the ſun. They relax the ſtomach, quicken the circulation of the blood, and thus diſpoſe it to putrefaction. I believe there are few inſtances of people dropping down dead in a harveſt field from exceſs of heat or labour. Upon enquiry, it is generally found that the ſudden deaths which ſometimes occur in this country in this ſeaſon, have been occaſioned by the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

After the ſtimulating effects of the ſpirits are over, they act as ſedatives upon the ſyſtem, that is, they produce relaxation and langour. The ſyſtem, it is true, may be roufed in theſe caſes by freſh and encreaſed draughts of ſpirits, but theſe produce correſponding degrees of debility, ſo that in the evening of a day ſpent in the alternate and compound exertions of working and drinking, a labourer is a proper ſubject for a phyſician—He often ſtands in more need of a freſh bruſh, or a warm bath, than of a ſupper, or a bed.

I ſay nothing here of the effects of the common uſe of ſpirituous liquors upon the tempers and morals of labourers.—How many quarrels, and how much indecent language are extorted from men of the moſt peaceable diſpoſitions and decent converſation at ordinary times, by the prevailing uſe of ſpirits in the time of harveſt?

It is equally foreign to my purpoſe to dwell upon the expence of drenching reapers for two or three weeks with ſpirits. Many a farmer of late years has paid a fourth part of the whole profits of his crop to a ſtorekeeper, for rum or whiſkey to be expended at harveſt.—The higheſt and moſt expenſive head dreſs of a city lady is not a more idle expence. The money ſpent for liquor is not only waſted to no purpoſe, but it does real miſchief. It produces fatigue—it deſtroys health, and in ſome inſtances produces ſudden death.

If it ſhould be aſked, how is the reaper to allay the thirſt and ſupport the profuſe ſweats that are excited by his labour? I anſwer, by the following ſimple, healthy, and frugal drinks.

1ſt. By butter-milk and water, or ſour milk, (commonly called bonne clabber) and water, or plain milk and water. Theſe drinks are within the reach of every farmer.

2d. By cyder and water, or table beer and water. Both theſe liquors will not be the worſe for this purpoſe if they are a little pricked.

3d. By water, ſuffered to ſtand for ſome time upon parched Indian corn. This is a very agreeable and ſtrengthening drink. It may be improved by the addition of a little vinegar. It was a ſpecies of parched corn, dipped in vinegar, that conſtituted the wholeſome repaſt with which Boaz fed his reapers, and treated his miſtreſs in his harveſt fields. †

4th. By vinegar and water, ſweetened with molaſſes or brown ſugar. This drink is pleaſant, and in ſome reſpects is preferable to any that have been mentioned.

All theſe drinks are cooling, and grateful to the ſtomach. They invigorate the appetite, and obviate that diſpoſition to putrefaction in the humors to which exceſſive heat and labour naturally diſpoſe them.

* *Ruth, chap. 11, verſe 9.* † *Ruth, chap. 11, verſe 14.*

To obviate any ill effects that may ariſe from receiving thoſe liquors into the ſtomach in a *cold* ſtate, I would recommend it to reapers never to drink while they are warm, without firſt wetting their hands or feet in cold water, or graſping the cup they drink from (provided it is made of earth, glaſs or metal) for about a minute, with both their hands.

The extraordinary heat of the body is conveyed off, in both theſe ways, with nearly the ſame certainty as an accumulated quantity of electric matter is conveyed from any body by means of a rod, or any other conductor of electric fire. R.

June 22, 1782.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IN looking haſtily over your paper of laſt week, I perceived an account of the execution of Benedict Arnold in London for horſeſtealing. I was ſo much delighted with this news, that I inſtantly threw down the paper, and, without waiting for my breakfaſt, I ran into the ſtreet to talk about it to my neighbours. None of them had ſeen the paper, and therefore I had the pleaſure of giving them the firſt account of it. The *firſt* ſaid, well, all is right, the dog deſerved the gallows for his treachery at Weſt-Point: a *ſecond* ſaid he deſerved it for ſhutting up the ſhops in Philadelphia: a *third* ſaid he deſerved it for ſtealing public waggons to tranſport his private property from Egg-harbour: a *fourth* ſaid he deſerved the gallows for plundering Montreal: a *fifth* ſaid he deſerved hanging for diſobeying General Gates's orders on the Lakes, and thereby ſacrificing our fleet: a *ſixth* ſaid he deſerved hanging for cheating the Canadians when he followed horſe-jockeying in their country, before the war, which was the only reaſon why they refuſed to open the gates of Quebec to him when he went againſt that town: a *ſeventh* ſaid he deſerved hanging when he broke in Norwich as a merchant, for that he had cheated his creditors out of ſeveral thouſand pounds: an *eighth* perſon was going to add ſomething, when a *ninth* perſon came up, and interrupted us, by aſking "what news?" We told him that Arnold was hanged. Yes, ſaid he, in Hall and Sellers's paper. No, ſaid I, in London. Yes, in the year 1800, ſaid he. I aſked him what he meant? Upon which he pulled the paper out of his pocket, and read the firſt part of your long liſt of news. Judge of my confuſion upon this diſcovery. The company burſt out a laughing at me. I had, however, one conſolation left, and that was, that I found out from my neighbours, that if Arnold was not hanged, he had deſerved it not leſs than *ſeven* times.

June 16, 1782. SIMPLETON.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica.) *May* 2.

On the 15th of March, a Spaniſh ſquadron appeared off Rattan, conſiſting of 2 ſhips of the line, a frigate and 19 ſail of tranſports. The batteries of Port Royal harbour were attacked the ſame day, and on the 17th the place ſurrendered, the garriſon and inhabitants made priſoners of war, the batteries, magazines and public ſtores demoliſhed, the houſes burnt and the ſettlement deſtroyed. On the 23d the Spaniſh ſquadron went over to Truxillo Bay, and landed a body of troops, who marched through the country to the Britiſh ſettlements at Black River, which experienced the ſame unmanly and cruel devaſtation.

BOSTON, *June* 10.

Since our laſt arrived in a ſafe port, a prize ſloop of about 90 tons, with a cargo conſiſting of 100 pipes of wine, and 500 boxes of fruit. She was bound from St. Michael's to New-York, and was captured by Capt. Neill, in the privateer brig Fox, of this port.

Weak people judge of the final iſſue of a war by ſome detached and accidental events, while the wiſe keep their eye upon the reſpective reſources of the belligerent powers, and the general courſe and ballance of affairs. Britons of the preſent day, like perſons of a broken conſtitution, are apt to be highly elated with only ſome caſual abatement of the preſſure of their illneſs. The accounts from Jamaica of Admiral Rodney's late ſucceſs *modeſtly* ſpeak of the Britiſh arms as *ever invincible*, notwithſtanding all the monuments to the contrary, particularly in the Weſt-Indies and upon this continent; and vaunt of this naval battle as though it had given a deciſive blow in their favor. Theſe accounts, let it be obſerved, are only from our enemies. A thouſand accidents, unforeſeen and unavoidable in their very nature, may have given them the advantage which they ſo proudly arrogate to their own ſuperior ſkill and valour. When we have the French official accounts, we ſhall be better able to form a judgment upon this point. In the mean time it is evident, that Rodney, in his letter to the Governor of Jamaica, does not give the leaſt hint of any proſpect of *further* advantages than his letter recites. He ſays, "I am haſtening to the ſuccour of Jamaica *with ſuch ſhips of my fleet as can keep the ſea*; not A FEW will be *obliged* to repair to Port-Royal," upon account, no doubt, of the damage they had received. All this is an hint ſufficiently broad from the Britiſh Admiral himſelf, that he did not purchaſe his advantage at ſo cheap a rate as ſome would repreſent. We know 22 ſhips of the French fleet have arrived from this battle at Hiſpaniola in good order, where they have joined a large force of the allied nations. But Rodney's letter aſſures us, that he has captured ſix ſhips of the line, among which was that of the Admiral. But what ballance does this make to the loſs which Britain has ſuſtained in the courſe of the war? What ballance to the entire capture of two large Britiſh armies with both their Commanders in Chief? to the recovery of the ſouthern States wreſted from their arms, except the poſts of Charleſtown and Savanna, in conjunction with the conqueſts of Dominica, St. Vincents, Tobago, Grenada, St. Euſtatius, Eſſequibo, Mauritius, St. Chriſtophers, Nevis, Montſerrat, Weſt-Florida, Minorca, New-Providence, &c. What are ſix ſhips of the line, compared with ſuch a liſt of important acquiſitions? How eaſily can France with her ſuperior reſources, and now that ſhe has wiſely turned her attention to her navy, repair the loſs of theſe ſhips? Had the ſcene been reverſed, had Britain met with ſuch a loſs in the Weſt-Indies, her affairs there muſt have been totally ruined; but to France, in her preſent comparative ſituation, it is only a check, by no means threatening to the general ſtate of her affairs or thoſe of her allies, and may prove in the end a ſalutary ſtimulus to the future exertions of both.

June 13. A ſchooner of the King of France, La Levrette, arrived in this port laſt Monday night from Cape Francois, after a paſſage of 21 days. We learn by her that the combined fleet, commanded by the Marquis de Vaudreuil and Don Solano, was to ſail the 25th of May from that place, amounting to 45 ſhips of the line, in good condition, to convoy beyond the Capes 306 ſail of merchantmen going to France. The troops aſſembled at St. Domingo make up 20,000 men, commanded by Don Galvez and the Marquis de St. Simon. Their deſtination was ſtill a ſecret.

Two days before the departure of the King's ſchooner, advice was brought to the Cape, by a Cutter, the Pandouz, which came from Breſt, that the Count Guichen commanding a fleet of French and Spaniſh ſhips, had intercepted off Cape Finiſterre, an Engliſh convoy of 100 tranſports, with five frigates and three ſhips of the line.—This news was announced at the Cape the 18th of May, by the diſcharge of cannon from the forts. The Marquis de Bouille, his lady, and M. de Bougainville had ſailed for France, on board the Medea.

June 17. On Wedneſday laſt, the day appointed by government to celebrate the birth of Monſeigneur the Dauphin, the morning was introduced by ringing the bells of the ſeveral churches, and diſcharging the cannon from the caſtle and ſhips in the harbour. At noon a collation was provided in the Senate chamber, when the doors were opened, and the Rulers of the Commonwealth, together with a croud of citizens convened to unite their tokens of joy. A number of toaſts were given adapted to the purpoſe, and the whole aſſembly notified their happineſs on the bright occaſion. At evening the houſe of his Excellency and other gentlemen of character were moſt elegantly illuminated, and a number of rockets, wheels, beehives, and other fire-works diſplayed in the common; while the French, Continental and State ſhips (ſome of which were beautifully hung with lanthorns) fired in the channel. Indeed every order of men, in its own way, ſhouted benediction to the Dauphin, which is a compliment not only upon the patriotiſm, but the good ſenſe of the people, who did well to conſider of what importance (in an hereditary kingdom) is the Dauphin; who not only from his infancy may be educated for the throne, but (life preſerved) may ſave immenſe bloodſhed, which ſo often happens where the right of a crown is diſputed. This alone is a reaſon why even republicans, as far as they are friends of mankind, may rejoice when the heir to a great empire is born.

A veſſel is arrived at Salem, in 20 days from Martinico, which brings advice that another veſſel had arrived at that iſland from Grenada, where, it was ſaid, a frigate had got in from France, informing, that Count de Guichen had arrived with, or ſent into that port, 5 men of war and 98 tranſports, which he captured in the channel of England. It was almoſt univerſally credited at Martinico.

Captain Uriah Gardner, in a ſloop from the eaſtward, with lumber, was, on Thurſday laſt, taken within 24 hours ſail of this port, after a very ſmart conflict of two glaſſes, in which Captain Gardner loſt his life. The privateer that took him was armed with 8 ſwivels, 25 ſmall arms, cutlaſſes, &c. and manned with 25 men. Captain Gardner had 6 men, 2 ſwivels, and 3 ſmall arms. The ſame day the ſloop was retaken by a privateer out of Marblehead, and is arrived in port.

By ſeveral veſſels which have lately arrived from the Havanna, and who ſpoke a veſſel from Winyaw, Carolina, we are informed, that General Leſlie had ſallied out upon General Greene with his whole force, but was repulſed with the loſs of 500 killed and wounded.

SALEM, (New-England,) *June* 6.

Among the many gallant actions which have diſtinguiſhed the commanders of American ſhips, during the preſent war, that lately fought by Captain Tittle, in the ſhip Civeto, was one of the moſt brilliant; notwithſtanding what is ſaid under the New-York head, he had but 12 ſix-pounders and 35 men. With this ſmall force he greatly damaged and finally beat off three privateers, which, to ſay the leaſt, were three times his ſtrength. This brave officer (who belongs to Beverly) has, together with his officers and crew, the thanks of his owners, and the applauſe of the public.

Since our laſt arrived in a ſafe port, a prize ſloop of about 90 tons, with a cargo conſiſting of 100 pipes of wine and 500 boxes of fruit. She was bound from St. Michael's to New-York, and was captured by Captain Neill, in the privateer brig Fox, of this port.

June 13. Captain John Derby, in the ſhip Patty of this port, arrived here on Thurſday laſt, from the ſouth ſide of Hiſpaniola. He ſailed the 11th ult. and informs that 24 ſail of the French fleet from Martinico had arrived at the Cape, which, with two that were there before, together with 12 Spaniſh ſhips, and four ſail of French, hourly expected from Coracoa, made the combined fleet to amount to 42 ſail of the line.

A ſmall ſloop, with 40 hogſheads of rum on board, bound from St. Martin's to Halifax, and prize to the privateer ſhip Porus, Capt. Carnes, of this place, arrived in port on Tueſday laſt.

The ſame day the privateer ſhip Diſpatch, Capt. Felt, arrived here from a ſucceſsful cruize. Beſides the ſhip Aurora, taken in company with the Jack, as lately mentioned, ſhe has taken a veſſel loaded with lumber, and retaken a brig of about 130 tons burthen, loaded with molaſſes; both of which are arrived in a ſafe port.

The above brig was retaken near Liverpool, Nova-Scotia, being a prize to a ſmall privateer belonging to that place. The privateer eſcaped from the Diſpatch, by rowing in with the land.—Capt. Felt was informed by the priſoners, that the privateer ſhip Jack, Capt. Ropes, belonging to this port, was lately captured and carried into Halifax, after a very ſharp engagement of three hours. She was taken by a brig of 16 ſix pounders, and 130 men. The Jack, though a ſhip, was of inferior force as to guns, and had on board but 60 men. Capt. Ropes received a wound in the action, and died in 24 hours after. The number killed and wounded of the crew we have yet no account of. The enemy had 10 killed, and a number wounded. Their falling in with a number of ſhallops, having on board the men lately belonging to the Blonde frigate, enabled the enemy to increaſe their crew to ſo large a number.

Yeſterday the ſhip Minerva, Capt. John Lee, arrived at Newbury-Port from Bilboa.—A gentleman has favoured us with the ſight of a letter brought by the Minerva, from his friend at Bilboa, dated April 26, in which he writes, "We moſt cordially congratulate you on the declaration of American Independence by the States of Holland."

SPRINGFIELD, *June* 18.

On Wedneſday laſt, between the hours of four and ſix o'clock, P. M. a number of men from the north-weſt part of this county, to the amount of about 150, armed with ſwords, guns and bayonets, made their appearance in this town, marched to the common goal and demanded the keys thereof, which being denied them, they procured axes and leavers, broke open ſaid goal, and releaſed therefrom Samuel Ely, one M'Knoll a debtor, and a runaway Negroe, and then marched off in the ſame manner they came with the ſaid Ely. The principal part of the male inhabitants of the pariſh in which ſaid goal ſtands, were gone to attend the funeral of the late Rev. and pious Dr. Stephen Williams, of the pariſh of Long Meadow. Thoſe that remained in ſaid pariſh collected under arms

and purſued, and being joined by thoſe who attended the funeral and numbers from the adjacent towns, overtook the ſaid party, and received from them three perſons as hoſtages for the return of the ſaid Samuel Ely, who had been condemned, by the ſupreme judicial court of this county, to ſuffer ſix months impriſonment, pay a heavy fine, &c. for his ſeditious and diſorderly behaviour.

The ſpirit manifeſted by Northampton and other towns in its vicinity on this occaſion, was truly commendable. In the ſpace of twenty-four hours upwards of 1000 men appeared under arms, bearing their public teſtimony againſt ſuch unprecedented proceedings.

On Sunday morning this town was again alarmed with an account that the mob were collecting, to effect the releaſe of their hoſtages. The people began to aſſemble immediately, and before 11 o'clock upwards of two hundred men belonging to this town, and its vicinity, appeared under arms and marched to the ſupport of their friends in Northampton.

NEW-LONDON, *June* 14.

Wedneſday returned into port, the brig Hancock, Capt. Lodowick Champlain, and brought in the brig Thetis, Peter Robinſon, late maſter, which he captured on Monday evening near the Hook. She had left New-York the ſame day, bound to Charleſtown, laden with various articles of merchandize, as tea, wine, dry goods, ſoap, candles, &c.

We learn by the priſoners taken in the above brig, that 50 ſail of empty tranſports lately ſailed from New-York, bound, as it was thought, to Charleſtown.

ALBANY, *June* 10.

We are informed from good authority, that ſeveral parties of Indians and tories have lately made their appearance at the head of the Mohawk-river, and have killed ſome of the inhabitants, burnt ſeveral buildings, and carried off about a dozen priſoners, including men, women and children.

CHATHAM, *June* 19.

Captain Aſgill ſtill remains at this place, and we are informed an order has come from his Excellency General Waſhington for his cloſe confinement.

Accounts from New-York ſay, that a veſſel arrived there a few days ago, which deſcried off Cape-Hatteras, a large fleet, which ſhe ſuppoſed to be French, and it was with difficulty ſhe made her eſcape.

Further accounts from New-York ſay, that Lippencut, the murderer of Captain Huddy, has lately been tried by a board of Britiſh officers, which has given great diſguſt to the refugees, and it was thought would receive the reward juſtly due to his demerit.

Laſt Thurſday morning Captain Baker Hendricks captured, after ſome reſiſtance, on Bergen-Point, five refugees, which he brought off.

TRENTON, *June* 19.

Houſe of Aſſembly, June 3, 1782.

To the Honorable the Chevalier LA LUZERNE, *Miniſter Plenipotentiary of His Moſt Chriſtian* MAJESTY:

The ADDRESS of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW-JERSEY.

SIR,

THE high eſteem and veneration which the people of this State entertain for His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will not ſuffer them to be ſilent on ſo auſpicious an occaſion as the birth of a Dauphin and heir to the crown of France. Impreſſed with the livelieſt ſentiments of attachment and gratitude to that illuſtrious Prince from whom we have received ſuch diſintereſted friendſhip and powerful ſuccour, be aſſured, Sir, that we are peculiarly happy in the opportunity which Providence has afforded us of felicitating him on an event ſo flattering to his wiſhes, and intereſting to theſe States.

Be pleaſed to preſent him with our warmeſt congratulations, and aſſure him of the ſincerity with which we rejoice at every event that not only adds to his glory and happineſs, but which will be the means of cementing and ſtrengthening the union ſo cordially eſtabliſhed between the two nations.

Extract from the Minutes,

M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

The following is a Tranſlation of the CHEVALIER'S *ANSWER.*

To the Honorable the Members of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW-JERSEY.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL embrace the earlieſt opportunity of tranſmitting to His Majeſty the teſtimonies of the part you have taken in the birth of a Dauphin; and I can aſſure you beforehand, that he will be very ſenſible of this mark of your affection and reſpect. The alliance which unites our two nations has become ſo intimate, that the fortunate events which happen to either, afford an equal joy to both; and Providence, by granting a Dauphin to the wiſhes of the nation, provides you a friend and an ally. As the King is at preſent your ſupporter, ſo will he in his turn be that of your poſterity. I eſteem myſelf happy, gentlemen, in being charged with conveying to the throne of his Majeſty the aſſurances of your reſpectful ſentiments on this occaſion. They will be the more acceptable, as he already knows how much the State of New-Jerſey has merited of the common cauſe, and is well informed of the zealous and patriotic proofs exhibited by her citizens on numerous occaſions. *I am, with the moſt profound reſpect,*

Gentlemen, your moſt obedient,

and moſt humble ſervant,

THE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that the ſum of £48,750 in bills of credit, iſſued on the faith of this State, has been collected and deſtroyed agreeable to law.

RICHMOND, *June* 8.

We hear that in one of the mobs, in Edinburgh, laſt winter, on account of the miniſterial meaſures, the enraged populace ſacrificed, as a victim to their fury, the celebrated Dr. Robertſon, Principal of the Univerſity of that city, and author of the elegant hiſtories of Scotland, Charles the Fifth, and South-America, and Hiſtoriographer to the King.

June 15. Our laſt accounts from the ſouthward mention, that General Greene's army is ſtill encamped at Bacon's Bridge, and that the enemy remain quiet at Charleſtown.

Yeſterday the Honorable George Clymer and John Rutledge, eſquires, had an audience of the General Aſſembly on buſineſs of importance.

Our laſt accounts from the weſtward announce, with certainty, the deſigns of the enemy againſt the Kentucky country and the Spaniſh Illinois ſettlements. Gen. Clarke is making every preparation to receive them, and as the eyes of the people are open to the miſchievous deſigns of certain emiſſaries who have been endeavouring to create diviſions among them, it is not doubted the whole force of that country will chearfully unite againſt the enemy.

BALTIMORE, *June* 18.

On Saturday laſt Captain Yallot, in the ſchooner Antelope, arrived here in nine days from Havanna.---He has brought in with him the privateer ſloop Mohawk, Captain Freeman, which he captured off the Cheſapeake. The Mohawk had been only 14 days from New-York.-----She mounted 10 guns, and had 42 men on board.

The hon. WILLIAM HELMSLY, Eſq; of Queen-Ann's county, was, on Saturday laſt, elected a member of Congreſs, for this State, in the room of the hon. SAMUEL CHASE, Eſq; who reſigned.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 26.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Nantz (late a priſoner in England) to his friend in Philadelphia, dated April 15, 1782.

"I have been eight months in Ireland, and am now here on my return home. You might reaſonably ſuppoſe that I run a great riſque of being apprehended, ſtaying ſo long in Ireland; but I do aſſure you, that I met with particular protection, not only from relations, but I may venture to ſay from the public; being under no more reſtraint than I am at preſent in France; ſo great is their affection for the Americans, particularly the volunteers.

"A great revolution has lately taken place in England, by a total change in the miniſtry, which is now compoſed of the late minority: what the conſequences will be the moſt able politicians here are not able to determine.

"By letters received here to day from England we have advice, that the Iriſh parliament has declared their right of forming and paſſing their own laws, independent of the Britiſh parliament: alſo, that ſixteen thouſand of the volunteers, from different parts of the country, had marched into Dublin, and obliged what regular troops were there (conſiſting of two regiments of foot and one of horſe) to go out of town and take their quarters in the country, being determined to ſupport the parliament in their reſolutions. This I do not doubt, having during my ſtay in that country a perfect knowledge of the ſentiments of a great number of the volunteers, who are compoſed of the beſt men in the country."

Extract of a letter from Brigadier-General Wayne *to Mr.* Edward Moore, *brother to the late Major* Francis Moore, *of the Georgia line, dated Head-Quarters, Ebenezer, State of Georgia, 22d April,* 1782.

SIR,

"In compliance with the laſt requeſt of your worthy brother, I undertake the painful taſk to inform you of his fall, in an attack upon a body of Indians the 20th inſtant, at Read's Bluff, on the weſt ſide the Altamaha river, about equal diſtance between Savanna and Eaſt Florida; previous to, and at the time he received his mortal wound, he conducted the advanced corps of this army with a judgment and deciſion, that juſtified his appointment to that honorable command; and his friends have this pleaſing conſolation, that he fell in the line of his duty, and in the defence of his country, exciting his troops, with his *laſt accent*, to puſh for victory.

"Could *numbers* expiate for *worth*, they have amply avenged the blood of their gallant leader, in whom America has loſt a brave and worthy officer, you a *brother*, and I a *friend*.

"Adieu, my dear ſir, and believe me, with much eſteem, *Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,*

ANTHONY WAYNE."

By the laſt advices from Europe we learn, that ſix of the Seven United Provinces have agreed to acknowledge the Independence of the United States of America.

A gentleman from Lancaſter informs us, that on Wedneſday, the 5th inſt. the NEW ACADEMY in that place, being finiſhed, was opened with a prayer, and a diſcourſe on the importance of education, by a Miniſter of the Lutheran Church. The Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, a number of ladies and gentlemen, and the maſter and ſtudents of the ſchool were preſent.

It is earneſtly to be wiſhed, that the inhabitants of other principal towns would follow the laudable example of the people of Lancaſter, by eſtabliſhing proper ſchools for the inſtruction of youth; which have been ſhamefully neglected, theſe laſt ſeven years.

"O ye Americans! ſays a ſenſible French writer, be attentive to the education of your children, otherwiſe your liberties cannot be laſting, nor your Independence ſecure.

JAMES BALLENTINE, *Poſt-rider,*

HEREBY gives NOTICE to his Employers, that the Year, for which he engaged to ride, will expire the 11th of July next; and as many of his Subſcribers have neglected to fulfil their Engagements, by with holding their Subſcriptions, contrary to Agreement; he therefore requeſts ſuch as are in Arrears, to leave the Money at the Stages where their Papers are left, to enable him to diſcharge his Contract with the Printers, otherwiſe he muſt be under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of calling on them in another Manner. June 19. 1782.

WILLIAM SMITH,

Has juſt imported in the ſhip Favorite, Captain Buchanan, from France, a freſh and valuable aſſortment of

MEDICINES,

Which will be diſpoſed of, on as moderate terms as poſſible, in large or ſmall quantities, at his *Medicinal Store*, in *Third-ſtreet*, a few doors above *Market-ſtreet*,

Among a variety of other articles are the following, viz.

CAMPHOR,
Opium,
Liquorice Root,
Gentian,
Saffron,
Oil of Vitriol,
Sweet Oil,
Sal. Ammoniac,
Valerian,
Cream of Tartar,
Verdigreaſe,
Jallap,
Glauber and Epſom Salts,
Flour of Sulphur,
Camomile Flowers,
Borax,
Gum Arabic,
----- Aſſafœted,
----- Myrrh,
Eſſence of Bergamot,
------- of Lemons,
Lapis Calaminaris,
Orange Flower Water,
Red Præcipitate,
Senna,
Manna, &c.

At the ſame place may be had, PERUVIAN BARK, of a ſuperior quality, and a very general aſſortment of

PATENT MEDICINES, viz.

Anderſon's, Hooper's, Keyſer's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Daffy's Elixir, Godfrey's Cordial, Hærlem Oil, Turlington's Balſam, Walker's Drops, Hill's Medicines, James's Powder's, Britiſh Teeth Powder, &c.

Medicine Cheſts for *ſhips* and *families*, remote from a *Phyſician*, properly prepared; and all orders from *Practitioners*, *Store-keepers* and others punctually attended to.

WAS ſtole out of the paſture of Thomas Cheyney, of Cheſter county, Thornbury townſhip, on the night of the 18th inſtant, A likely young bay MARE, five years old, half blooded, trots faſt and canters well, about 14 hands and an half high, long ſided and round bodied, long neck and light head, a ſcar under her foretop, which cannot be ſeen unleſs turned up, a ſmall matter of white on the hind part of both her hind feet, a ſmall ſcar on one of her hind legs, betweeen her hoof and footlock joint, low before, thin mane and ſwitch tail. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice and the mare reſtored to the owner, ſhall receive the REWARD of TWENTY DOLLARS, and TEN DOLLARS for the mare only, paid by THOMAS CHENEY. *June* 20.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Favorite, Captain Buchanan, from France, and to be SOLD by the BALE, at the STORE of

JOSIAH HEWES,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet,

SUPERFINE and Second BROADCLOTHS;
A Variety of SILKS and GAUZES;
Royal, Laval & Check LINENS & Linen HANDKERCHIEFS;
At ſame Place may be had,
A few Caſks of excellent SWEET OIL;
RAISINS and CURRANTS.

TO BE SOLD,

The TIME of a ſtout, healthy

NEGROE LAD,

About 18 Years of Age, brought up to Farming and driving a Team. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

JERUSALEM,

Or a REPRESENTATION of that famous CITY,

WHICH was exhibited in this city 14 years ago, is now to be ſeen at the houſe of MICHAEL CRAFT, near the ſign of the Blue Ball, in Second-ſtreet, Campingtown, above the Barracks, every afternoon, from four o'clock till nine at night. It repreſents Jeruſalem, the Temple of Solomon, and his royal Throne, all the noted Mountains, Houſes and Towers in and near ſaid city; likewiſe the Sufferings of our Saviour from the Garden of Gethſemene to the Mount of Golgotha. It is a curious piece of ſtatuary, all made and carved of wood, according to the hiſtory of Joſephus. This curious work has been ſhut up many years for want of room, and is now to be ſeen by grown perſons for a Quarter of a Dollar, and children at half price.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MARTIN NOLL, late of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired likewiſe to bring in their accounts, well atteſted, for ſettlement.

ELIZABETH NOLL, Adminiſtratrix,
June 26. GEORGE FOREPAUGH, Adminiſtrator.

Little Britain Lancaſter County, June 8, 82.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the plantation of William Leech, on the night of the 8th inſt. June, a bay MARE, five years old, about 14 hands high, no brand nor ear-mark, both hind feet white, has a lump on her back under the hind part of the ſaddle. Alſo two HORSES, one black, about 7 or 8 years old, ſcarcely 14 hands high, canters well, and has a ſmall lump on his back; the other a ſorrel, five years old, thin made, with a ſtar in his face. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid creatures, ſo as the owners may have them again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward for horſes and thief, if ſtolen, or Three Pounds if ſtrayed, and in proportion for either of them, paid by ROBERT BELL, or COLLIN CERRELL.

Greenwich, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, June 12.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, on the 14th of May laſt, from the armed boat Gibraltar, in the ſervice of the State of New-Jerſey, a certain GEORGE MURPHY, ſays he is an Engliſhman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, ſhort dark brown or black hair, has loſt the middle finger on the right hand, is a very talkative fellow, fond of ſtrong drink, and much given to ſtealing. Had on when he went off a half worn blue coat, a white flannel veſt, new wool hat, white woollen trowſers, new ſhoes with plated buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter and confines him in any goal, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber ſo that he may be had, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought back, reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES ALLEN, Captain.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to be either lurking about Philadelphia or gone toward Lancaſter. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

WHEREAS a certain Samuel M Coſk of York county, in the State of Pennſylvania, obtained a bond of me the ſubſcriber, of St. George's hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, for the quantity of 266 buſhels and two-thirds of a buſhel of clean merchantable wheat, to be paid on the 26th day of December, in the year 1781, and as I have been informed, has ſince ſigned the ſaid bond to a certain John Vance, ſaid Vance being informed that the aforeſaid bond is ſettled agreeable to contract, may return the ſame; and to prevent farther frauds, I do certify that I have paid up the full conſideration of ſaid bond, and have a full and ſufficient diſcharge againſt the ſame; therefore I forewarn all perſons not to take any aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I ſhall not pay again, unleſs compelled by law.

June 10, 1782. JAMES HAUGHEY.

To be LETT, on Rent or Shares,

A COMPLEAT new FULLING-MILL, with two ſtocks, a ſhop, two ſtories high, 28 feet long by 18 wide, with dye, copper, ſheers, preſs and other conveniences, in good order:

Alſo to be LETT as above, A MALT and BREW-HOUSE, where may be made 50 barrels of ſtrong beer per week, and where plenty of barley is to be had. The above works are ſituated in Kent county, Maryland, a very rich, healthy and pleaſant country.

At the ſame, place two or three NAILORS would meet with employ and high wages. ISAAC PERKINS.

Sixteen Dollars Specie Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a paſture near the Head of Cheſter, in Kent county, Maryland, on Saturday night, the 25th of May, A ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, ten years old, her near fore and off hind feet white, a blaze in her face, a white ſpot on her back, cauſed by the ſaddle, a ſmall white ſpot on her neck, the near ſide, branded with a very plain figure of 4 on her near buttock; ſhe trots and canters exceeding well, but ſomewhat ſlack of courage and apt to ſtart. Any perſon that will bring or give intelligence, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS ſpecie for their trouble, and if ſtolen, the above reward, paid by MORGAN JAMES.

Head of Cheſter, June 16, 1782.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in the townſhip of Springfield, Cheſter County, in the State of Pennſylvania, on the night of the 23d inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, 4 years old this graſs, 14 hands and a half high, a natural trotter, with a ſtar in her forehead, branded on her near ſhoulder L D in large letters; alſo was ſtolen out of an out-houſe belonging to the ſubſcriber, on the night aforeſaid, a Man's Saddle, with a fringed light coloured velvet houſing and creaſed ſeat. Any perſon apprehending the thief, ſo that he be convicted, and the mare delivered to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare only, by

June 25, 1782. LEWIS DAVIS.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away on the 8th inſt. a large dark brown COW, ſuppoſed to be near calving, one of her ears ſlit, a little white upon each hind leg juſt above the hoof, alſo ſome white at the end of her tail, large bag and horns; it is thought ſhe is 8 or 9 years old. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid cow, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS SAY.

Philadelphia, 19th of 6th Month, 1782.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, A Negroe Man, named GEORGE, he is a slim made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 38 years old, is black, and has small legs; he is talkative, sprightly, and very artful: He took with him a variety of clothes, a green cloth coat, a red waistcoat, two homespun ditto (milled cloth, dyed) two new country linen shirts, two hats, one covered with squirrel skin, the other has a button and loop, and a band of silver fringe; he wears a silver broach in his shirt bosom, has several white linen shirts, stocks, and a variety of other clothes; he crossed from Port-Penn to Jersey in the character of a freeman, and calls himself William Harris. Whoever apprehends said fellow and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ PEREGRINE WARD.

Cæcil county, Maryland, May 30, 1782.

TAKEN UP, on the 24th of May last, in the meadows of Wicacoa-Island, one grey HORSE, one black MARE, and one black HORSE. The owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay the damage and charges, otherwise they will be sold at public Vendue, according to law. Enquire of ¶ PETER PARIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A REMARKABLE fast trotting HORSE, very suitable for a carriage, great Strength, and warranted sound. Enquire of Mr. BERGEN, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, Philadelphia. †

Dr. Hill's American Balsam,

OF which a fresh quantity is now again prepared in the highest perfection, by the subscriber, who has been a pupil to the Doctor, and for several years studied Botany under Dr. Hill, and he has not only the balsam trees and plants discovered, but he had also procured to Dr. Hill the balsamic ingredients, collected in America from these balsam trees and plants, of which this noble medicine in quality is chiefly prepared, and is the basis of this excellent balsam.

Sold in Philadelphia by Mr. William Poyntell, at his store, three doors below Market-street, in Second-street, and directly opposite the Friends Meeting House Gate; also by George Reinholt, at his store, on the south side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, and next door to the Black Bear; by Mr. Steiner, at the German Printing-Office in Race-street; at Germantown, by Mr. Justus Fox; and by the subscriber, at his place in Kingsess, near Gray's ferry, on Schuylkill. Price, in specie, Seven Shillings and Six-pence a bottle, and by the dozen, at the rate of Seven Shillings a bottle. Printed directions of Dr. Hill's own advice, with very little alteration, are wrapped about each bottle, which are in his own words in the following manner.

This is an improvement upon all former balsams, possessing their virtues in a higher degree, and freed from their defects.

It is a rich, comforting, nourishing and healing medicine. It strengthens the stomach, opens all obstructions whatever, and is certain (even beyond a thought) in the cure of rheumatism, gravel, cholic, jaundice, and all kinds of weaknesses. It is also an excellent medicine in the hypochondriac and hysteric diseases. It gives great relief in headachs, and in coughs and consumptions it has no superior. Even the hooping-cough in children will be conquered by this medicine, and is good in almost every disorder and sickness of children.

It is also the best and readiest cure in the world for catarrhs, sore throats and asthmas, it cures hectics, and wasting of the flesh, and is excellent for all persons who have lax fibres. It strengthens the brain, assists memory, and is good against barrenness. It is at all times a sovereign cure for lowness of spirits. The mind itself is naturally chearful, easy and happy; free it from bodily disorders, and it will always feel and enjoy itself. This will be done in cases by this cordial medicine, as it recruits and restores that mild and friendly balsam to the blood, upon which alone true health depends. The injuries of that most essential part of the vital fluid generally take their first rise from colds, which this medicine remedies, if taken on the occasion. Every one therefore should have it at hand, for it is much better to prevent diseases than to cure them.

The dose for children is from 5 to 25 drops; to adults, from 25 to 70 drops, in a tea cup of water. Tea or Coffee may at pleasure be made sweet with sugar, at night by going to bed, and at twelve at noon. They may not fear relief from this, who have tried other things without success.

This balsam is chiefly prepared from some new American plants sent and brought to England by that ingenious gentleman, Mr. William Young, of Pennsylvania, Botanist to their Majesties the King and Queen of Great Britain, and by great numbers of cures has been proved to be so noble a medicine for its purpose, as probably was never heretofore prepared since the creation of the world.

By its proper use, as directed in those bills, it will infallibly cure the above mentioned diseases which the American inhabitants are in particular often afflicted with from the too frequent and sudden change of the weather from hot to cold; and as this medicine in quality is chiefly prepared from American plants, no wonder it must have the best effect in that country, as it is most natural to the constitution of the people.

In the year 1763, Mr. William Young, junior, sent and brought over to England, the best collection of American plants ever received there, with their proper names and places, in such a manner that shewed him born with a genius for botany. The King and Queen directed Dr. Hill to improve that genius by right instruction, and honoured him with a pension. Among the plants brought by this gentleman, were those of which this inestimable Balsam is prepared.

The subscriber hereof does confess himself a real friend to his country, because a man who is no friend to his country is a monster in nature, and an enemy to himself and to his posterity. And as he is in service to his Excellency the Chevalier de Luzerne, Minister of France, so he is to make collections of new, beautiful, curious, valuable and useful American plants for France, as he heretofore has done for England.

¶ WILLIAM YOUNG, Botanist.

NOTICE is hereby given,

TO all those who have any demands against the estate of Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, late of the township of Moyamensing, deceased, and have not already given in their accounts against the said estate, they are requested to do it speedily, in order to enable the subscriber to adjust the settlement of the said estate; and all those indebted by bond, note or book account, are once more requested to pay and discharge the same without delay, or the books and papers will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without further notice. JOHN LEE, acting Executor.

N. B. All those who have not discharged their vendue accounts of February the 7th ult. are requested to call on the subscriber, at the Golden Fleece, kept by Richard Barry, in Market-street, on or before Saturday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and discharge the same, or the vendue accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney as above.

JOHN LEE, acting Executor.

Mount-Pleasant, New-Jersey, June 11, 1782.

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend offering myself a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the Expiration of Colonel Will's Time, I thus early sollicit your Votes and Interest to place me on the Return with him at the ensuing Election; which Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your respectful Friend and humble Servant,

Philad. June 11, 1782. SAMUEL NICHOLAS.

TO BE LETT,

THAT large and well accustomed INN, in Chester, occupied for a number of years past by Valentine Weaver; there is a good garden and five acres of highly improved pasture to accommodate the premises. Possession may be had in two weeks from this date. For terms, enquire of Mr. EDWARD VERNON, in Chester, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

June 10, 1782. ¶ DAVID JACKSON.

Observations on the URINE *of human Bodies.*

To be had at Philadelphia with Mr. Reinholt Bookseller, with Mr. John Morris and Mr. Andrew Billmyer at Yorktown, and Mr. Nicholas Hower at Frederick-Town in Maryland.

[*Price One Spanish Dollar.*] ‡

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for HOUSES in Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Bristol township, Bucks county, within two miles of the Bristol Bath, beautifully situated on Neshaminy creek, two miles from the river Delaware, and 18 from Philadelphia, where shallops can load and unload within 20 rods of the house, containing 225 acres of land, 25 of which is meadow, and 90 woodland, with an elegant house, 56 feet front, a spring-house, barn and other out-houses, two good bearing orchards, with a variety of other kinds of fruit, in a fine healthy part of the country, very suitable for a gentleman's country seat, as the buildings are extraordinary good: Forty acres of the above woodland may be made into the best timothy meadow, the bottom being very rich. Possession may be had immediately. For particulars, enquire of Mr. JOHN GILL, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, living on the farm.

¶ 3w. ctf. JOSEPH PENROSE.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the evening of the 4th instant, a high boned dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands and an half high, five years old, a natural trotter, carries well, has a lump on each fore thigh, near his body. Whoever secures the horse, so as the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1782.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 5th of May, from the subscriber, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, about a mile from Mr. Ogden's Bridge, on Schuylkill, a half blooded dark Bay GELDING, near 16 hands high, four years old, trots and canters well, not branded; a star in his forehead and a white spot between the star and nostrils, a little white spot at the root of each ear, the two fore and the near hind foot white, and part of his leg white, the off hind foot supposed to have a small white ring round the upper edge of the hoof. Whoever takes up the thief, and secures him in any goal in this State, so that he may be brought to justice, and the subscriber gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or for the horse only TEN DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ROSE. ¶

WHEREAS some travelling person, in the year 1778, left a barrel of Wool and Cotton Cards, a small box with goods, and a stick of logwood, in the possession of Adam Diffendafer, then of the township of Little-Britain, in the county of Lancaster, and State of Pennsylvania, which goods said Diffendafer left in charge with a certain George Henry, who succeeded him; said Henry being removed a considerable distance from said place, and it evidently appearing his design to carry off the said goods, with the remainder of his baggage, I have given orders to deposit them in the hands of Jacob Gayder, of the county and township aforesaid.

This is therefore to give NOTICE to the owner of said goods, to come in six weeks from the date of this advertisement, and he shall have his property, on paying the cost; otherwise they will be sold, and the money given for the support of the poor of the township, as the law of the State directs.

May 27, 1782. ¶ PATRICK EWING.

May 16, 1782.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in West-Marlborough township, Chester county, in the night between the 12th and 13th instant, a light bay HORSE, three years old this spring, a natural trotter, with white hairs intermixed about his forehead, and a remarkable black spot on the inside of his near thigh, about the size of a large chesnut, is middling long bodied and flat sided, between 14 and 15 hands high, and is shod before, very apt to throw up his head when rode. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so as the owner may have him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and TWENTY DOLLARS more for the Thief, if secured and brought to justice, paid by ¶ ANDREW MITCHELL.

Southwark AUCTION.

To-MORROW, will be SOLD by AUCTION,

A large Assortment of Merchandize,

as usual; also HOUSHOLD FURNITURE and WEARING APPAREL, &c. &c. ¶ t b c 3 mo,

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. Hand-bills will be discontinued for the future, except on particular occasions.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. JOHN KEARSLEY, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have just demands against said estate to make them known, without delay, to the subscriber. Persons having any of the deceased's effects, books or writings in their possession, are requested to deliver them to

¶ 4w. HILARY BAKER, jun. Administrator.

Philadelphia, May 27, 1782.

PERUVIAN BARK,

Of the best Quality, by the Seron or less Quantity,

To be SOLD, at the most reasonable Rate,

By SHARP DELANY,

At the Corner of Walnut and Second-streets.

Also a neat Assortment of DRUGS, as usual.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JONATHAN ZANE, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those that have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in that they be paid, by

JONATHAN ZANE,
JOEL ZANE,
JESSE ZANE,
WILLIAM ZANE, } Executors

Philad. June 1. § 8 w.

The subscriber having observed the great and general utility of an

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In populous and trading cities,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has opened an OFFICE for that purpose, at his house, on the east side of Front-street, ten doors above Market-street, where persons wanting to purchase or sell goods or property of any kind, such as Houses, Farms, Lots, Horses, Carriages, Ships, Bills of Exchange, Continental or State Certificates, &c. may enter and dispose of their respective articles, at a moderate premium; secrecy, if required, may be depended on. Clerks, Gardeners, Coachmen, Nurses, Chambermaids, Cooks and Servants of every description, may enter their names in said Office, after paying Eighteen-pence; the same sum is to be paid by persons who are accomodated with servants by means of the Office; nothing charged for enquiries which prove unsuccessful. The public may rest assured, that no pains nor attention shall be wanting to render this Office as useful as possible, by their most humble servant,

MOSES COHEN.

To be LETT by the subscriber,

And may be entered on immediately,

A GOOD PLANTATION, containing 140 acres of good land, about 80 acres of it clear, whereof 10 acres is good meadow, in excellent order, with a good mansion-house, kitchen, barn, stables, cow-houses and granary, two good orchards. The above plantation joins the town of Newark, about six miles from Christiana bridge, in the county of New-Castle, and in the State of Delaware, where there is a ready conveyance by water every day of the week; also a good saw-mill, on the shares, about one mile from the above plantation, on Christiana creek, with saws and every other necessary for carrying on the business, and plenty of good timber adjoining the mill, to serve these many years to come.

Likewise, a PLANTATION, in Rye township, Cumberland county, containing 300 acres, near 100 of which is clear, some good meadow made, and a great deal more may be made with little trouble, with a good square log house, 22 feet wide by 18 feet deep, and other comfortable buildings; the land is exceeding good, and lies one mile from Mr. Huling's ferry, on Susquehanna, at the mouth of Big Juniata: Also 320 acres of good LAND, near Buffaloe-Hill, about six miles above the mouth of the river Juniata, and lies two miles from the river. The subscriber will build a good square log house on the said place for any sober industrious person that inclines to go there to live. There is a very good market at Middleton for all produce, which is but 25 miles from the two last mentioned places. Any person inclined to rent any of the above described plantations, for terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the Dock, near the Draw-bridge, in Philadelphia. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

TO BE SOLD, BY WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,

Bookbinder, Bookseller and Stationer.

At his House, in Front-street, next door to the Coffee-House,

WRITING-PAPER of all sizes and qualities,
Wrapping-paper,
Blank-Books, ruled and unruled, of all sizes and qualities,
Pewter Ink-Stands and Pewter Ink-Chests, of all sizes,
Pocket Ink horns, polished & unpolished,
Best Dutch Quills,
Best Dutch Sealing-Wax and Irish Wafers,
Large and small Sand-Boxes and black Sand, Pounce and Pounce-Boxes.
Ink and Ink-Powder,
Gilt and plain Letter-Paper,
Gilt plain and ornamented Message-Cards,
Best Playing-Cards,
A large assortment of the very best Pen-knives, in tortoise shell handles,
Buffalo and buck handle Barlow ditto,
Glasses for pewter Ink-Stands,
India Ink,
Red Ink,
Best black lead Pencils,
Morocco & black leather Pocket Books,
Slates and Slate Pencils.

Also a large Assortment of BOOKS.

Jacob's Law Dictionary,
Horseman's Conveyancer in 2 vols.
Laws of Pennsylvania,
Woods Institutes,
Carkesse's Rates,
Danvier's Abridgment, in 3 vols.
Blackstone's Commentaries, in 5 vols.
Swinburne of Wills,
Cunningham's Merchant Lawyer, in 2 vols.
Complete Parish Officer,
Harvey's Precedents,
Jacob's Statute Law,
Law of Awards,
Brown on Fines,
Jacob's Treatise of Laws,
Conductor Generalis,
Baron and Feme,
Office and Duty of a Justice of Peace,
Jacob's Conveyancer, 3 vols.
Attorney's Pocket Companion, 2 vols.
Barrow's Dictionary of Arts & Sciences,
Smollet's History of England, in 4 vols.
Mrs. M'Cauley's History of England, in 5 vols.
Leland's History of Ireland, in 4 vols.
Critical Review, 11 vols.
Beauties of Nature and Art, adorned with copperplates, 14 vols.
Turkish Spy, 8 vols.
Ludlow's Memoirs, 3 vols.
Mallet's Works, 3 vols.
History of Gil Blas, 4 vols.
Witsius on the Covenants, 3 vols.
West-India Pilot,
Hervey's Dialogues, 3 vols.
Rowe's Plays, 2 vols.
Maclaurin's Algebra,
Book of Martyrs by Fox, illustrated with copperplates,
De Blanville's Travels, 2 vols.
Newton's view of the Globes,
Daphnis and Chloe,
Anson's Voyages;

Besides a variety of Books on History, Divinity and Mathematicks, too tedious to mention.

Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, &c. &c.

N. B. Highest price given for clean Linen Rags, old Sails and Ropes.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION, containing about 200 acres of land, lying in East-Nottingham, Chester county, adjoining Big Elk creek, which makes it a suitable seat for water-works and still-house, a large proportion of woodland and meadow ground, the remainder arable land. Upon the premises are a dwelling-house, stable, spring-house and orchard.

There are also TWO TRACTS for sale, adjoining the said place, which would make a large and convenient farm. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may see the land and know the terms, by applying at the Stone Tavern, at New-London Cross-Roads, Chester county, to

May 28. ¶ ADAM HILL.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.